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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 45836376

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Eshani Anand

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Chennai
008

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to [S C Roy] tribal art is a "pure reflection" of tribal cultural ethos. As tribes are essential part of Indian civilisation they reflect cultural perspectives & values of communities.

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

(1) Unique mythical origins :-

Eg) WORLI ART shows relation to originators

(2) Ancestor and animistic worship :-

Eg) Sohrai Khovar of Jharkhand tribes

(3) 'Nature Man Spirit Complex' → environmental consciousness

Eg) Naler tribes weaving from local plants & crops

(4) Economic life of tribals :-

Eg) Oraon paintings show tribes working in the field

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Social life of tribes :-

5.1 Unique segmentary & kinship lineages

Eg) Cheriyal paintings of East India tribes

5.2 Dance and music cultures

Eg) Gond's Urasal art - cultures, dancing during erection of plinths

Values of Tribal communities :-

(1) Naturalism and humanism → art is a community activity

(2) Preservation of ancient methods & techniques

(3) Unity and communitarianism

(4) Gender equity → as women play crucial role in tribal art

(5) Use of local, indigenous knowledge and reverance to religion.

Thus, we provide GI tag scheme, Tribes India portal to spread these cultural and valuable insights.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and JNehru have had contrasting perspectives towards the Indian struggle.

	Gandhi	Nehru
Methodology	① ahimsa ② satyagraha ③ mass mobilisation	① mass movement ② political & legal methods
Religion & views on secularism	① religious and spirituality as guide to life	① secular
Philosophy & ideology	① Philosophical anarchist ② Sarvodaya	① Socialism and romantic non alignment
Role of state	① Village republics than state	① high role in development

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Ideas with respt to villages	① Ram-rajya	① dens of backwardness
Industrialisation and Industrialists	① Trusteeship ② Less focus on industry ③ Cottage Industry	① high role of PSE
Views on ① Non Cooperation Movement	after Chauri Chaura stopped	wanted to continue
② India's role in World War 2	Aid the British	No aid till independence
Ideas with respect to women	"Ideal women" - wife, daughter	state leadership
Newspapers	Young India	

Yet both had a Symbiotic bond. Thus both have enriched the Indian freedom struggle. While Gandhiji was a spiritual leader, Nehru was mater of Modern India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonisation was process post World War-II wherein erstwhile colonies gained independence from imperial powers.

Factors in decolonisation :-

Political :-

① Defeat of idea of "White Man's Supremacy"

② Support from USSR in the decolonisation in Africa, Asia

③ Formation of United Nations in 1945; aided global takeover

④ Rise of able leaders & political movements → Lee Kuan in Singapore, Nehru in India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Factors :-

① Crumbling of economies of France, UK → could not hold onto power anylonger

② Movements - peasant, industrial, labour that put pressure on colonies

Social Factors :-

① Mutinies in Royal Navy → eg) (1946) Royal Mutiny in Bombay coast

② rise of nationalism & idea of state Eg) various African nations.

Thus various factors accelerated decolonisation post worldwar II. It led to a new era in worldpolitics with rise of new states, ideologies and new growth stories.

4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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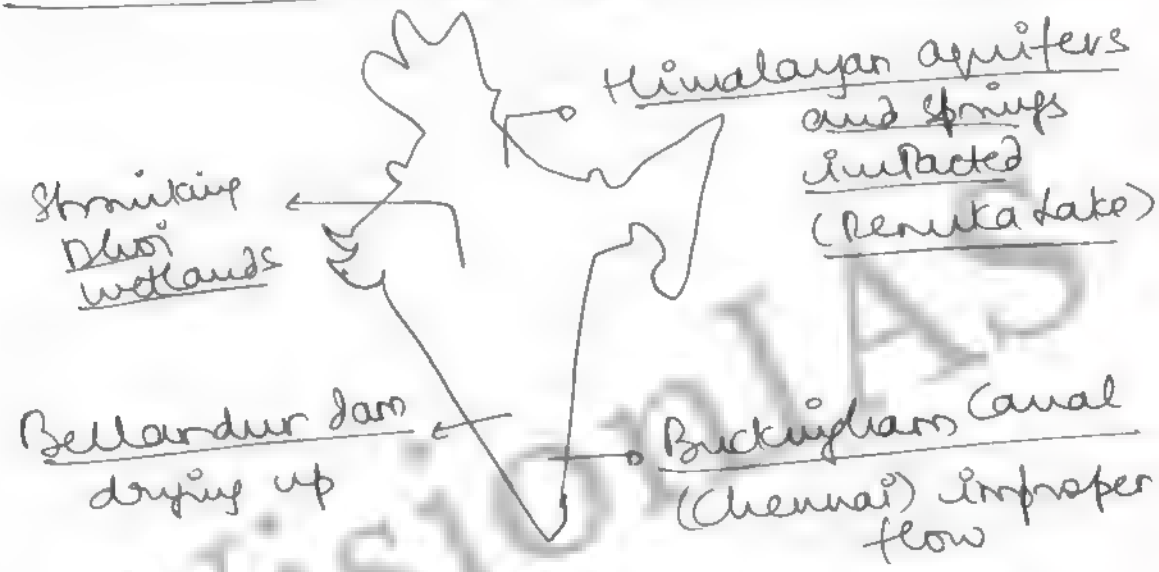
UN water calls water bodies as "essential ecological stabilisers". However human encroachment has impacted them substantially.



IMPACT ON WATER BODIES DUE TO HUMANS

Impact of human encroachment on water bodies :-

1) Hydrological :-

1.1 Concretisation leads to impacted waterflow.

1.2 Cannot act as SPONGE cities due to encroachment

2) Lithographic

2.1 Soil liquefaction reduces affected underground channels

③ Functions of water bodies

3.1 Disability to purify & clean/filter ('KIDNEYS' of urban areas they are called)

3.2 Biodiversity affected [avian fauna in KOOVAM wetland]

④ Impact on Humans

4.1 Contaminated water (70% unsuitable to drink)

4.2 Loss of cyclonic, climate buffers (west Bengal mangrove loss)

Schemes like AMRUT, Mangrove Mission, Jal Jeevan Abhiyaan must be implemented to reverse impact of encroachment.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Jared Diamond, a country's destiny lies in geography. Thus even transportation systems depend on physical geographic features.

INFLUENCE ON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS :-

(1) Rivers :-

1.1 National water ways - Ganga, Brahmaputra

1.2 Inland water ways - Godavari Krishna, Cauvery

(2) Lakes :-

2.1 Ferry services, roll on roll off services (BHOJ wetlands)

(3) Tides and Ocean features :-

Boat services between Port Blair and Havelock Islands

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Mountain and Hill Systems

4.1 Cable Cars and helicopters (CHAR DHAM)

4.2 Special railway and road way systems (Switzerland's Jungfraujoch System)

(5) Plateaus and Large land masses

5.1 Avoidance of flights over Tibetan plateau

5.2 Flat runways in some Ladakh stretches for airlines

(6) Plains and Stony soil structure

6.1 Grand Trunk road along Northern plain

6.2 Trans Eurasian rail lines across Steppes.

Schemes like Sharadmala, Safarmala are aiming to channelise local benefits of physical features to boost India's transportation.

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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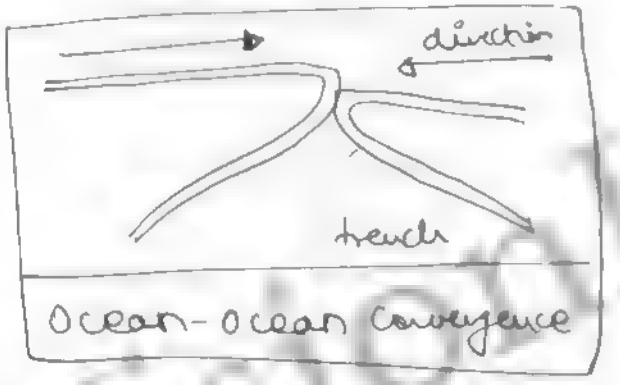
Ocean trenches are deep fractures found in ocean relief.

(Formation) ocean trenches :-

① Convergent Plate Boundary :-



(i) Due to convective currents oceanic plates converge

(ii) Subduction zone is formed

(iii) Deep seated Earthquakes and loss of material causes trenches

② Convergence of Ocean-Continental Boundary :- Basaltic plate (ocean) subducts under land and trenches form

③ Divergent plate boundary :- Seafloor spreading & divergence can cause trenches

Eg) Java trench : convergence of oceanic and lithospheric plate

Significant characteristics :-

① Tectonic :- sites of tectonic activity

② Relief features :- form long oceanic mountain ranges

③ Volcanic fractures :- fractures form openings for volcanism

④ Flora and Fauna :- deep benthic species

⑤ Rock formations :- igneous and sedimentary rocks

⑥ Depth :- Mariana trench is 11-17 km long.

Trenches form unique oceanic ridges and research can reveal alot of marine ecosystems.

उत्तरदाताओं को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent report by Indian Meteorological Department stated that long period average rains have become extreme and unpredictable. (75%) rise in extreme local events was said.

Factors :-

Natural factors :-

(1) Climate change related effects → Cyclone Nivar

(2) La Nina and El Nino induced changes.

(3) Indian Ocean dipole causing differential heating of oceans

(4) Warming of oceans causing heat dome effect.

Anthropogenic factors :-

(1) Concretisation of cities causing urban heat island effect

(2) Construction of dams causing breakage of glacial lakes → leading to GLOF.

Socio Economic Impact :- Ministry of Home Affairs said that 200 million can be vulnerable.

Social Impact :-

(1) Loss of life and disproportionate impact on vulnerable.

(2) Lack of insurance and resilient infrastructures

(3) Impacts family, communities and overall living standards

Economic Impact :-

(1) Infrastructure and livelihood loss

(2) Fishermen impacted due to cyclones.

(3) Agricultural productivity reduced eg) wheat yields in 2023.

Thus, aim is to create resilient and 'climate ready' societies to reduce socio economic impact.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per UN Population Prospects, Indian working age population is 60% of overall population.

Women in workforce : ISSUES -

1. 37% is the labour force participation rate (PLFS)
2. Pink collar jobs and occupational segregation.
3. Income disparity

4. Triple burden
   - Workplace
   - Home hold
   - emotional (time anxiety)
5. Maternal penalty : motherhood impacts workplace
6. Greedy jobs leave women out.

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(7) Nutrition and health issues (as per Global Gap report).

Due to above reasons women face structural issues to be in workforce.

To achieve demographic dividend business as usual cannot prevail.

Advantage of women in workforce

(1) GDP growth: Adds 770 BILLION if parity is achieved (IMF)

(2) Boosts national output (28% GDP) said World Bank

(3) Gender dividend boosts family outcomes

(4) Consumerism and tax paying citizens if in workplace.

(5) Become able resource persons for social change.

Thus women in workplace is crucial for VIKSIT BHARAT 2047.

NARI SHAKTI is the major solution to the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Rudolf and Rudolf, sociologists stated that caste is no longer serving a core religious function but also a secular function.

Progressive secularisation :-

Social spheres :-

(1) Reduction in notions of caste as "Purity" and "Pollution".

(2) Rise of dominant castes due to land ownership, political networks. (Eg) OKKALIGAS.

(3) Caste is getting ethnicised for regional movements also. (Eg) MARATHA movement

Political spheres :-

(1) Factionalism in castes for political ends (Eg) PATIDARS

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Fusion of castes for political mobilisation (Eg) 'KHAM' groups.

(3) Clientelism politics and vote bank politics is secularising caste

Economic sphere :-

(1) Disintegration of Jajmani system (Eg) Hariputra village

(2) Rise of occupational mobility

Thus caste is tending to serve a secular function. However, it is also not getting secularised in some spheres:-

(1) religious endogamy enforced by caste

(2) Caste endogamy prevails (as per IHDS reports)

Thus while there is secularization of caste, it serves various dimensions

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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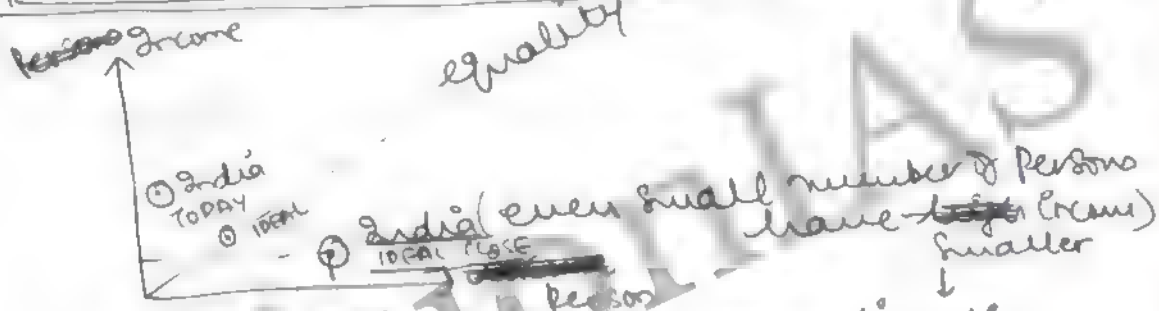
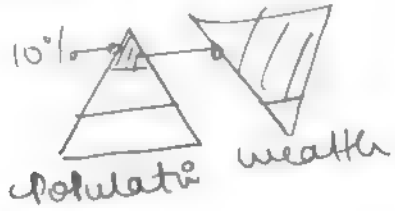
As per Multidimensional Poverty Index India pulled out (450) million out of poverty in the past decade. Yet inequality is increasing.

Inequality in India :-



GINI Coefficient
(0.367)

Oxfam report : states that (70%) of Indian wealth is in (10%) of population.



- lack of equitable distribution
- social & economic issues
- lack of inclusive growth

Reasons for inequality

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social & Structural :-

1. Chronic poverty → seen in lower castes, classes (50%)

2. Lack of opportunities
   eg) patriarchical dividend & income to men

3. Social evils → untouchability, bonded labour (80% of such are SC, ST groups)

Economic :-

1. access to credit, capital, land
   Eg) Only (11%) of ST, SC own land in rural India

2. Lack of redistribution of 'pie' (GDP)

Political

1. Corruption & misgovernance.

2. Lack of capacity in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Thus need of the hour is equitable distribution of wealth & benefits to all.

11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism arose in 6CBE as a 'reaction' to Brahminism. However due to hostile dynamics there was a decline of Buddhism.

COMPETITION AND HOSTILE DYNAMICS

(I) Over funding:-

1.1 Competitive patronage from rulers.

Eg) Chola kingdom patronised Brahmanism, marking shift from Pallavas who fostered Buddhist centres

1.2 To set up sanghs, centres and public architecture.

Eg) Funds started to flow to Hindu temples than Buddhist caves (especially

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during Gupta period, temples saw a rise)

1.3 Mihirkula & Huna invasions reduced further scope of funding

(II) Over followers :-

2.1 Brahminism purged itself of evils to gain followers.
Eg) cattle sacrifice to become non violent

2.2 Adopted Buddha as an avatar of Vishnu to gain followers.

2.3 Literary dynamics :-
Jataka tales being adopted in Brahmanical tables

(III) Over Ideology :-

3.1 Buddhism rejected caste system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and idea of supreme deity.

3.2 Buddhism espoused solitary and individualistic spiritual enlightment

3.3 Disment against joint family and Indian kinship structures.

3.4 Buddhism's peace value became termed as pacifist, justifying invasions.

Thus, Buddhism was made quite incompatible with Brahminical base & it lost funds, followers and ideological battles.

Similarities in both:

1. Enriched Indian civilisation
2. Age old ethos that live today. Vasudeva Kutumbakam and ahimsa paramo dharma

उत्तरपत्रों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस अंतिम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Mark Twain said "India as cradle of civilisation" attracted various travellers from far and wide. European travellers have shaped our understanding of the medieval period.

Understanding of Empires

① Chronology of Kingdoms :-

Eg) Marco Polo wrote on Kakatiya & Pandya Kingdoms

② Political alliances :-

Eg) Domingo Paes spoke on Bahmani & Vijayanagara tussles.

③ Extent of Empires & architecture :

Eg) Nicolo Conti stated that

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Vijayanagara had tales of greatness till as Rome.

(4) Administration of Empire :-

4.1 Political structure :-

Palsevat discussed Mughal courts of Shah Jahan

4.2 Courts & darbars

Nuniz wrote on court & king darbars

Understanding people of that Period

Social Life :-

(1) Notions of caste : occupational segregation etc is mentioned

(2) Gender relations : mention of sati & dowry by Nicolo Conti

(3) Religious life : temples, worship, dance and drama

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Life

(1) Markets:

Eg) Tavernier spoke of diamond markets

(2) Agriculture:

Domingo Paes spoke of the prosperity under Krishna Deva Raya

(3) Science & Technology:

Eg) Marco Polo mentions irrigation systems

(4) Medicine and Pathology:

Eg) Bernier studies in India

However, traveller's account must be taken with some criticism:-

(1) It is an outsider's view

(2) Eurocentric bias

(3) Patronage driven writing

Despite this, they add to the notion of the ethos of Indian civilisation & rich understanding

13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per D Das in book "From Curzon to Gandhi to Nehru", the 1757 war of Plassey changed the course of Indian and world history.

Battle of Plassey in 1757 changed Indian History :-

1. Diwani and Nizamat rights of Bengal
2. Dual Government System
3. ~~Mercantalism~~ Merchantalism and Commercialisation of Agriculture
4. Drain of wealth begins

All the above changed course of world :-

ECONOMIC

1. Brought wealth to British exporters.

(2) Boosted valuation of East India Company shares, this allowed further imperialistic ambitions in Africa

(3) Military expeditions funded by Drain of wealth from India in Malayan Peninsula

(4) Funded Britain's industrial revolution

(5) Boosted industry of Manchester, Liverpool with drain of wealth.

Political :-

(1) Created new able leaders - such as Clive

(2) Britain applied same pattern of subjugation in all other colonies (such as Ireland)

उत्तरपत्रों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Military and Naval

① Attainment of buffer states in India, thereby reducing invasions.

② Rising European power - defeated Dutch and French in various wars.

Social factors

① It rejuvenated White Man's Burden in other colonies by the colonisers.

② Policy of SUBJUGATION and TAKEOVER by missing cleavages was started (in Indian Africa)

India was called the "crowned jewel" of the Empire. The Battle of Plassey 1757 allowed changes in world history that began in India

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition of India was the division of undivided India into India and Pakistan (East and western).

Difficulty in rehabilitating west Bengal as compared to Punjab :-

(1) Refugee crisis in west Bengal was

Mass | Mixed

Large number of people | Differences & subcategories

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Religious differences among Bengali population → both Hindus & Muslims

(3) Linguistic divisions among Bengali → Bengali & Hindi speaking groups

(4) Death toll due to communal riots

(5) Atrocities against women & children

(6) Geographical and terrain issues → (54) Transboundary rivers

Thus it was difficult to rehabilitate in West Bengal than Punjab.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Moreover in Punjab,

1. Had similar language and religious speaking groups
2. Had families across border and kinship ties
3. Government created colonies in Delhi to rehabilitate

Other challenges in rehabilitating

1. Social exclusion, trauma from violence
2. Basic amenities – food, fuel, education & health.

Thus, India faced a refugee problem – that was complex at Partition

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Climate Change Performance Index, while India has done well in energy transition, it mentions certain economic and social costs of coal to green energy transition.

ECONOMIC COST :-

① Technology expense :-
Eg World Bank's "Minerals in transition" report says tech is expensive

② Cost intensive and capital guzzling :-

③ Land Cost and need of flat spaces :-
Eg India's National Solar Plan needs 7500.0 sq km of further land.

(4) Need of critical minerals

Eg) Most of lithium mines in Argentina, Bolivia etc

(5) Huge employment in Coal sector (Eg) Coal India limited hires huge workforce

(6) Intermittent supply can damage MSME supply chains

(7) Tidal power may impact fishing communities

Social Cost of Transition

(1) Climate injustice :-

eg) Tribal displacement from Rengali Dam.

(2) Livelihood loss :-

eg) Mankidia ethnic groups told to vacate land for solar parks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Disproportionate impact on women as "climate" refugees

(4) Environmental apartheid.
(Eg) Nuclear waste can impact areas around the plant

However transition can help in long run:-

ECONOMIC → 'create GREEN JOBS'

SOCIAL → Biofuel, clean air, cooking gas

Steps to be taken to mitigate the cost :-

(1) National Action Plan on Climate Change to be implemented well.

(2) Capacity building & community awareness.

(3) Green bonds and divert CSR activity to social & environment benefits

Thus aim must be "JUST" transition to reach Panchamritam goals.

उम्मेदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic calderas are relief formed due to volcanism

Process of formation :-

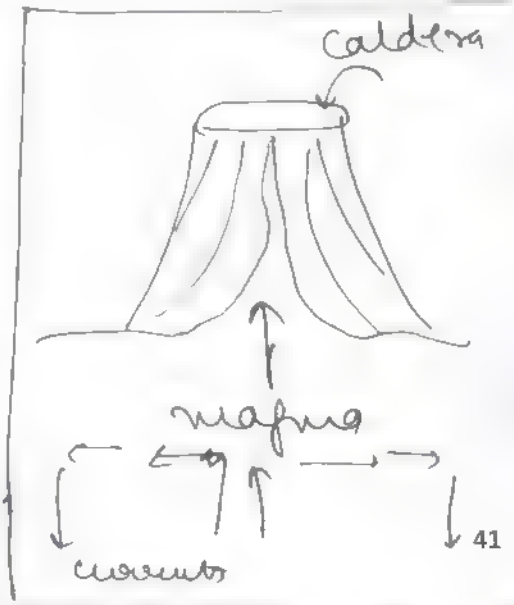
(1) Creation of magma in magma chamber

1.1 Molten rocks due to pressure and heat melt in mantle,

1.2 form a magma chamber

(2) Advection and Convective currents

Due to heat in core the currents push magma outward



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Explosive ~~and~~ & volcanism out from fractures, breaks plateaus that mountain tops

(4) Volcanic mountain heap collapses onto itself

Scenic beauty of region

(1) Sedimentary rock stratifies into beautiful layers over time

(2) Mineral deposits give shine to calderas

(3) Rain/precipitation may fill volcanic calderas creating lagoons

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(4) Supports flora, fauna and rich biodiversity

(5) Support tourism and hiking activities

(6) Deposit material, crystals along the sides of caldera

(7) Leads to formation of lakes and wetlands around

(8) Microorganismic activity might cause colour change.

Eg) Volcanic calderas in Japan are major sites of tourism.

Eg) Icelandish calderas support waterfalls, trekking

Thus calderas support flora, fauna and bring out scenic beauty of the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPCC report has said that heat waves are on the rise due to various factors.

Reasons:-

Hydrological and Meteorological

1. Anticyclonic wind patterns
2. Changing ocean currents, suppressed due to climate change.
3. Rising evapotranspiration
4. Differential heating of land and water.
5. Greenhouse effect and heat budget problems.

Man Made factors

1. Urban Convector and

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urban canyon effect due to urban heat islands

(2) Deforestation causing sand/dust storms

(3) Lack of roof gardens, "blue green infrastructure".

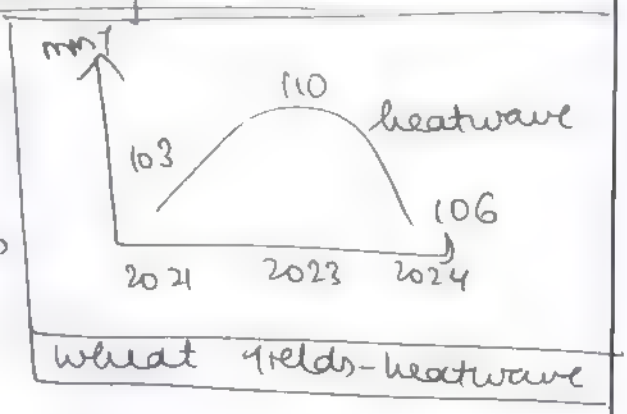
Impact on Food security :-

(1) Drought prone farms in India (60%) is rain fed

(2) Feminisation of agriculture and poverty can impact food supply.

(3) Erratic growing season & food supply.

(4) Tropicalisation of growing areas



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Affects livestock breeding & Integrated Forest Management.

(6) Reduces water management and water use efficiency → further throttling food security

(7) weaponisation of global food supplychains [countries rush to stock pile]

Steps to be taken to combat heat waves :-

(1) Monitoring and prediction using Bhuvan Portal, remote sensing

(2) Structural measures → Nature Based Solutions
- Bioswales
- Blue Green infrastructure

(3) Reclaim water bodies

(4) Miyawati method for urban forests.

(5) Millet and climate resilient food can be espoused.

Thus joint global action is need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Grassland biome consists of tall & short grasses and maintains unique features.

GRASSLAND BIOMES

Characteristics

1) Flora : long and short grasses

2) Fauna : herding animals- horses, cattle

3) Mode of Subsistence :-

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3.1 Consists of Pastoral communities

3.2 Carrying capacity of grassland varies

(4) Soil : Saline or acidic

(5) Precipitation: Convectional rainfall, cyclonic activity

(6) Climate: High diurnal temperature difference.

Threats posed to Rann grasslands

(1) Reduction in area due to urbanisation

(2) Loss of biodiversity – Great Indian Bustard is endangered [SOLAR LINES is the threat]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Loss of livelihood of Maldhari (MALDHARI) pastoralists.

(4) Salt water incursion (CLIMATE CHANGE)

(5) Extreme climate events (HEATWAVES)

(6) Soil salinity rising and impacting grassland growth

(7) Reduced soil structural integrity (due to construction of DAMS)

(8) Water erosion activity

(9) Loss of common resource grounds for cattle [DEFORESTATION]

(10) Water rejuvenation and aquifer recharge impacted

Schemes must center around "whole systems approach" - with rejuvenation of grasslands, tribal life & "ONE Health Solution"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian secularism is called a "sui generis" (unique) to India as it espouses equality of religions - in inter and intra religious domination

Intra religious domination

- Sectarian differences
- gender differences
- Social differences
- legal differences

(1) Sectarian Intra Religious Domination :-

(1) Court gave verdicts on Shiva Tandav dancing to maintain law/order.

(2) Dawood Bohra Community practice of genital mutilation was also decried against

Indian secularism aims to bring justice and fairness in intra religious domination → SECT wise

(II) Intra religious dominance in gender :-

(1) Sabarimala case allowed menstrating women to enter temple → right to Equality

(2) Shayara Bano case, Indian secularism reduced patriarchical domination

(III) Bringing legal and political egalitarianism :-

(1) ~~Sarla~~ As per Article 44, a uniform civil code must be formed (Sarla Mudgal Case)

(2) Court gave "DOCTRINE OF ESSENTIALITY" in (Shirur Mutt case)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus the above ensure intra religious egalitarianism from perspective of law.

(IV) Ensuring Social Justice :-

(1) Intervenes when there are social disabilities inflicted → ARTICLE 17, untouchability

(2) Freedom for all to set up minority institution

(3) Equality of all religions and NO STATE Religion.

Thus Indian secularism propounds concepts of SARVADHARMA SAMBHAV (that all religions have one end). This ensures both intra & inter religious domination is challenged.

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ease of Living Index by Niti Aayog has stated huge inequality in Indian urban scapes.

Landscapes of stark inequality

Even though (60%) of India's GDP comes from cities there is stark inequality:-

(1) Unemployment:

Eg) As per RLFS, urban unemployment is 6-7%

(2) Income distribution:

Eg) Oxfam report states that urban income is centered in 12-16% of population.

(3) Inflation and impact of global order

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Eg) RBI report cited that Ukraine Russia war impacted urban calorie intake & prices.

(4) Ownership of asset and access to credit :-

Eg) Landlessness and indebtedness of urban tribal dwellers

(5) access to clean drinking water → (70%) of urban water sources are polluted.

(6) Social infrastructure :

6.1 high out of Pocket expenditure (health-(28%))

6.2 Food Budget squeeze

Social Exclusion :-

(1) Slum dwellers & Ghettoization :

1.1 100 million live in poverty with low resources

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1.2 ~~54%~~ 54% of slum dwellers have drainage access.

(2) Gender based aggression:

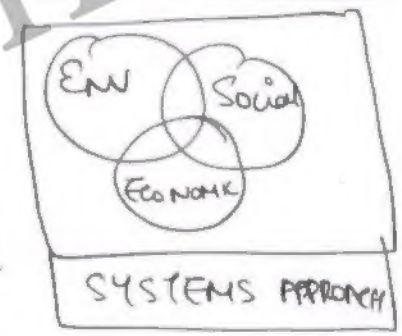
2.1 microaggressions, sexual harassment

Eg) Bangalore, Delhi cities

(3) Ethnic bias and prejudices:

Eg) exodus of North East ~~hab~~ inhabitants from Bangalore

STEPS TO MAKE URBAN AREAS EGALITARIAN :-



(1) Urban governance

(2) Transportation and provision of amenities

(1) Reduce social inequalities → Swaniti, SMART CITIES MISSION etc.

By 2036, 40% of Indian population will live in cities and thus "business as usual approach" is needed to change this. We must create cities as "changemaking" and progressive spaces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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